

ARKANSAS — Cloudy to partly cloudy, colder this afternoon; fair tonight. Saturday; colder tonight; Saturday; colder tonight with lowest 20 northwest to 30 southeast.

Temperature
High 61 Low 33
Trace of Rain

PRICE 5c COPY

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor

Alex. H. Washburn

Tennessee Is a Place
Where, Natives Say,
Things Do Happen

Here is a lyrical piece about Tennessee which ranks with some of the great journalistic outbursts of the Past:

My Tennessee

(Johnson City Press-Chronicle)
"When anything is going to happen in this country," wrote William Allen White in 1922, "it happens first in Kansas. Abolition, Prohibition, the Bull Moose, the exit of the roller towel, the appearance of the bank guarantee, the blue sky law, the adjudication of industrial disputes as distinguished from the arbitration of industrial differences — these things came popping out of Kansas like bats out of hell. Sooner or later other states take up these things and then Kansas goes on breeding other troubles. Why, no one seems to know."

White, who edited the world-famous Emporia Gazette, died in 1944. Whether by that time he realized that Tennessee was crowding Kansas as "The tenth muse, the muse of prophecy," we do not know. But we believe he would know and for certain, if he were alive today. Look at the things that have come popping out of Tennessee: the Monkey Trial, the TVA, the Nine-Year-Old Bride, the Atomic Bomb, the Battle of McMinn and Polk Counties, the Awesome U-T Vols, Mass Lie Detector Tests for Policemen — one could go on and on. The point is that Tennessee is a spawning ground for proving ground for just about anything there is, good or bad or maybe a degree of in-between.

Write Editor White: "There is just one way to stop progress in America; and that is to hire some hungry earthquake to come along and gobble Kansas up. But say that earthquake would have an awful case of indigestion for two or three epochs afterward!" And what an awful case of indigestion such an earthquake would have if it tried to swallow Tennessee in 1952! The waters of Watauga and a cluster of other lakes would strangle it, and the peaks of the Smokies and the Roan would choke it! Tennessee is a maverick. It doesn't give a whoop for the amenities. It can give its Democratic candidate for governor a record-smashing majority and in the same election, vote for the Republican candidate for President. It can keep its original constitution in pristine purity, resisting all efforts at change — the only state in the union to do that. It can rank as one of the most prosperous — and certainly the most spotlighted — states of the New South, yet maintain, in the minds of the cosmopolites, that illusion of a primitive barefooted economy.

Tennessee is really three states — East, Middle and West — living together in a semblance of harmony despite the wide economic and geographical barrier which separate them. It's people are as far apart as the distance the Long Rifles of East Tennessee and the Beale Street Blues of Mr. Ed Crump's town — as far apart as the Burley Bowl and the Land of Cotton. Like White's Kansas, Tennessee is "a state of mind, a neurotic condition, a psychological phase, a symptom, indeed something undreamt of in your philosophy, and inferiority complex against the tricks and manners of plutocracy — social, political and economic."

And the things that "pop out" in Tennessee soon catch the eye of an intrigued nation. A few weeks ago it was that Johnson City's policemen were lined up to do battle with a machine called a polygraph or, in popular language, a lie detector. It was the first time, or so it was said, that an entire police force anywhere in the country had been sent into mortal battle with a robot. Some of the national magazines were interested; one sent a representative to view the strange phenomenon popping out of Johnson City. For days the battle went on, the suspense lingered, Johnson City and Tennessee were opening up a new frontier.

Do you want to know how this story ends? It ends with a banner headline taken fresh from the Washington Post of November 12: "19 Firemen Take Lie Test in Theft."

Rampaging Brahma Felled by Rifle

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — A 30-30 rifle yesterday felled a rampaging Brahma steer after the animal escaped from the Brown Packing company and sought refuge at the Little Rock Zoo.

The steer escaped the pen while an employee was preparing to slaughter him. The animal headed for the zoo, jumped a fence and penned itself in the area enclosing the zoo's water buffalo.

Pursuers finally downed it with two shots from the rifle and one from a revolver.

STATE CIO TO MEET

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Some 200 delegates will consider the annual CIO state convention here Jan. 11-18.

George Ellison of St. Louis will preside.

CONFIDENTIAL

1952 Tough on Farmers Over Nation

By HOWARD HART
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The year just ended was a tough one for the nation's farmers—Arkansas not excepted.

The South, Southwest and West had no drought. Arkansas was plagued additionally by extensive forest fires. All that adds up to less money for the producer.

The Agriculture Department says the amount that farmers got was about 40 cents from each dollar spent by the consumer. That was the lowest point since World War II.

The pitch came in the amount of money farmers had to spend in order to make a crop. The Department says harvesting, processing and distributing farm-produced goods climbed to a record level in 1952.

It all boils down to the farmers' dismal worry of will the cost of making a crop exceed the price they can get when the products are marketed.

A black and white photo apparently extended to the feed crop.

Agricultural Statistician Miles McMath says production of long-staple seed harvested in Arkansas this year was but two-thirds below last year's output. Once again—the south.

Along these lines, W. J. Frey, Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service agronomist, adds a note of caution:

Purchasing only tested seeds. Freydenhoven says back-yard and over-the-fence buying of low-quality seed harvested in 1952 is troubous tested and tagged, is extremely hazardous.

The agronomist adds that farmers should determine early how much seed they will need and make the purchase as soon as possible. Arkansas farmers usually seed in February.

The Arkansas Poultry Association says the expansion of the poultry industry in the state should be coordinated. And the association has appointed 10 committees to work toward that end.

Tom McMath, acting on a proposal of the Association, has a resolution January 14, "Big Month of Arkansas." The governor noted the resolution came with 11th annual state farm commodities and provides \$1 and a half per cent of Arkansas farm income.

Mr. C. H. Burfordale, general chairman of the Association, says the group will continue to expand studies for expansion of poultry at the University of Arkansas.

Additional testing of cows in Arkansas apparently is a continuing process. Mr. W. D. Furtrell, associate agent of the County, says 22 per cent of cows breed artificially in Arkansas between July 1, 1951, and January in that country.

Today, the three breeding associations in the county at Bentonville, Broken Bow and Graveline have gone in 1952.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 2000 cattle, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.

Arkansas' University of Arkansas herd included at various times 110 cattle, 100 champion Holstein cows, 1000 sows, 1000 pigs, 1000 lambs, 1000 chicks and 1000 calves during the year.



WINNER IN FIGHT AGAINST ARTHRITIS—The emaciated boy at left, and the happy and healthy youngster at right are one and the same person, Arthur Sabatini, of New York. The nine-year-old boy will soon peer from posters across the nation. He has been chosen as the model for the 1953 poster which heralds the \$5,000,000 fund campaign of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation. Arthur was stricken in 1948 with Still's disease, a form of rheumatoid arthritis which attacks children and is often fatal. Conventional treatment failing, he was one of the first arthritis victims to receive the newly discovered drug, cortisone. It is estimated that six million persons in the United States suffer from one of the 60 crippling forms of arthritis.

PRESCOTT NEWS

Cox—Thomas Wedding Event by Candlelight

Nuptial vows were exchanged by Miss Mary Lou Thomas and Ernest Harley Cox Jr. in a double ring ceremony at the Prescott Methodist Church at 4 o'clock Saturday, December 27. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Thomas and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Cox Sr.

The Reverend Warren D. Golden officiated. The altar banked with greenery interspersed with wrought iron candelabra with lighted tapers to form a tree topped by a lighted cross and intermingled with floor brackets of white gilding and crystal.

Others assisting in the ceremony were Mrs. Pat Combs, Mrs. Billy Murphy of Texarkana, Miss Mary Beth Bryson, Mrs. Rod Bonz, Mrs. W. D. Hamby, Mrs. Floyd Hubbard and Mrs. Andrew Davis.

Don Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hay, of Texarkana.

Tony Boyett, Mr. and Mrs. John Barrow, Sr., Mrs. A. D. Brannon, Mr. Sonny Brannon, Mrs. W. C. Gentry, Billy Gentry of Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cox, Miss Catherine Cox, Miss Ruth Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. James Herbert Cox Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cox, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Cox Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cox, Mr. Kenneth Cox, Mrs. J. J. Battle, Miss Mattie Royston, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Blackwood of Fulton.

Bob Wright of Lewisville, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Phillips and Mr. Pat Phillips of Ashdown, Mr. Bill Williams of Arkadelphia, Mr. John G. Holland of Ft. Smith, Mr. Clint

and Mrs. U. A. Gentry, J. G. Darwin, Hubert Mayes, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bell, Mr. Bob Robertson, Mr. George Pakis of Little Rock.

Mrs. V. L. Lovells, Mrs. J. P. Barker, Miss Beulah Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Furtrell and Suzanne, of El Dorado.

Mrs. J. Eugene Fultz, Mr. Edwin Fultz, Mrs. H. D. Furtrell of Camden.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Primm, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Warren, Mrs. Norman Whitaker, Jr., Miss Lucy Primm of Smackover.

The dining table was centered with an ivy ring filled with ivy and an arrangement of nandina berries decorated the buffet.

A pleasant evening was spent in conversation and singing and after which Mrs. Roy Loomis, club president, presented Mrs. Cooper with a basket filled with lovely handkerchiefs. Mrs. Ned Wooley, vice-president, presented Mr. Cooper with a basket filled with handkerchiefs.

Cake and coffee were served to twenty-three members and Mr. and Mrs. Sid Loomis of Little Rock, who were guests.

Out of town guests at the funeral of Dr. J. E. Gentry at the McCaskill Methodist Church in McCaskill December 29 were:

Mrs. O. Kolb, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Black, Booneville; Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. Lefell Gentry, Gentry, Mrs. Matthey Thomas, Mrs. E. F. Wade, Mrs. Dorothy Denham, Mrs. Howard Halley, J. A. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. George Tier, of Little Rock;

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Coleman, Mrs. Lehn Hayes, Mrs. Morrison McLeish, Mrs. Floyd Hubbard, Miss Frances Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Ernest Cox, Mrs. John Barrow, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Hesterly, Mrs. Joe Hamilton, Mrs. E. Shell, Mrs. H. H. McKenzie, Mrs. Wells B. Hamby, Mrs. Julia Gann, Prescott; Mrs. W. L. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Phillips Ashdown.

Mr. and Mrs. Leffel Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Compton, Mrs. Graydon An-

Statement of Condition of

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HOPE, ARKANSAS

At the Close of Business on December 31, 1952

RESOURCES

Loans	\$ 743,785.55
Furniture and Fixtures	1.00
Other Assets	302.97
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	9,000.00
Bonds and Securities	1,066,505.63
U. S. Government Bonds	2,549,454.62
Cash and Sight Exchange	1,437,757.34
TOTAL	\$ 5,806,807.11

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	150,714.04
Reserved for Taxes	8,833.29
Reserved for Dividend	8,000.00
Deposits	5,339,259.78
TOTAL	\$ 5,806,807.11

\$10,000.00 Maximum Insurance for Each Depositor
MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Officers

Lloyd Spencer	President
Kendall Lemley	Vice President
E. McMath	Exe. Vice Pres.
Thomas E. Hays	Asst. Cashier
Cecil J. Gleason	Asst. Cashier
Verlon L. Beards	Asst. Cashier

Directors

Greydon Anthony	Chairman of the Board
J. P. Duffie	President
E. W. Edwards	Executive Vice Pres.
Vincent W. Foster	Cashier
Earl O'Neal	Cashier
Lloyd Spencer	Asst. Cashier
E. P. Stewart	Asst. Cashier

Strike Piles Up Garbage in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.—Garbage piled up in backyard cans and dirt collected in gutters today as the city began to feel the effects of a strike by 6,300 laborers.

It also appeared schools might not open on schedule after the holidays Monday because some janitors belong to the striking union.

Meanwhile, Mayor Thomas D'Allesandro warned that the walkout "threatens the health, welfare and safety" of all citizens of this city of nearly a million people.

No further talks have been set in the wage dispute, and neither union nor city officials would predict how long the strike might last.

The garbage collectors, street sweepers and other municipal laborers went on strike as their contract ended Wednesday at midnight. The men, represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, are asking for a 25-cent an hour increase in pay. They scaled the demand down from their first proposal for 62 cents more.

Workers get \$1.19 1/2 an hour for light labor or \$1.22 1/2 for heavy duty labor.

City negotiators have offered five cents more for swing-shift and night differential work.

An emergency session of the Board of Superintendents of public schools was called today to discuss ways of keeping the schools open.

A union spokesman asserted that emergency work would be done, but he did not say what this would include. The union told its janitors to heat school buildings only enough to keep the pipes from freezing.

The dining table was centered with an ivy ring filled with ivy and an arrangement of nandina berries decorated the buffet.

A pleasant evening was spent in conversation and singing and after which Mrs. Roy Loomis, club president, presented Mrs. Cooper with a basket filled with lovely handkerchiefs. Mrs. Ned Wooley, vice-president, presented Mr. Cooper with a basket filled with handkerchiefs.

Cake and coffee were served to twenty-three members and Mr. and Mrs. Sid Loomis of Little Rock, who were guests.

The dining table was centered with an ivy ring filled with ivy and an arrangement of nandina berries decorated the buffet.

A pleasant evening was spent in conversation and singing and after which Mrs. Roy Loomis, club president, presented Mrs. Cooper with a basket filled with lovely handkerchiefs. Mrs. Ned Wooley, vice-president, presented Mr. Cooper with a basket filled with handkerchiefs.

Cake and coffee were served to twenty-three members and Mr. and Mrs. Sid Loomis of Little Rock, who were guests.

The dining table was centered with an ivy ring filled with ivy and an arrangement of nandina berries decorated the buffet.

A pleasant evening was spent in conversation and singing and after which Mrs. Roy Loomis, club president, presented Mrs. Cooper with a basket filled with lovely handkerchiefs. Mrs. Ned Wooley, vice-president, presented Mr. Cooper with a basket filled with handkerchiefs.

Cake and coffee were served to twenty-three members and Mr. and Mrs. Sid Loomis of Little Rock, who were guests.

SOCIETY

Phone 7-3431 Between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Calendar

Friday, January 2
Rose Garden Club will meet on Friday, January 2, at 3 p.m. in the home of Mrs. Dale Wilson, 506 North Hervey with Mrs. John S. Gibson, Jr., as co-hostess.

Sunday, January 4
Mr. and Mrs. Andy Jordan will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary with "Open House" Sunday, January 4 from 2 to 5 o'clock at their home on Avenue D and Prichard.

Monday, January 5
Circle No. 1 of the WSCS of the First Methodist Church will meet at the home of Mrs. R. L. Broach, 1115 South Elm, with Mrs. O. C. Sutton as co-hostess Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, January 8
Pat Caudine Chapter UDC will have their luncheon at Barlow Hotel January 8. Mrs. B. H. Sawyer, Arkansas State President, will be guest speaker. She will use as her topic "Phases of UDC Work." Please note the change of date.

Coming and Going

Miss Nancy Claxton of Little Rock is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ned Crow, and Dr. Crow.

Mrs. M. R. Neal and son of Port Arthur, Texas, Mrs. Lyle Easterling and children of Baytown, Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Tarpay and son of Beaumont, Texas, were the holiday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Purle of Route 4, Hope.

Mrs. Jack Lowe has returned from Alexandria, La., where she visited her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Broening of Little Rock are visiting Mrs. Broening's sister, Mrs. Roy Anderson and Mr. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hutson, and Mr. and Mrs. Orval Taylor attended the Cotton Bowl Game in Dallas yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lookadoo of Arkadelphia were the New Year's eve guests of Mr. and Mrs. Royce Weisenberger and attended the dance held at the Hope Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Russell, Jr. have returned to Dallas after spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrell and Mrs. Lois Russell.

Mr. J. M. Lee and Mr. C. B. Lee of Fort Worth, Texas, left today after spending the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glanton and other relatives.

Mrs. O. W. Duderinger and daughter, Mary, of St. Charles, Mo. is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. F. Horton, and brother, F. M. Horton and family.

Lake Superior navigation is closed by ice about four months a year.

★ SAENGER

● TODAY AND SATURDAY ●



Chapter 13 "BLACK HAWK" Serial COLOR CARTOON

SUNDAY & MONDAY



"FOOTBALL HEADLINES OF '52"

Courageous Mother Is Some Better

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The mother who risked her life to give Cae-sarean birth to a fourth son last Friday was reported getting along fine today.

Doctors plan further tests to determine whether the mother, Mrs. Jean Garrett, 27, is suffering from Hodgkin's Disease, a form of lymphatic cancer. She was believed to be a likely victim of the generally fatal disease until a test turned up negative Tuesday.

Hospital attendants reported Mrs. Garrett's baby was doing fine also.

Hank Williams, Singer, Dies

OAK HILL, W. Va. (UPI) — Hillbilly singer, composer, Hank Williams died today while traveling through West Virginia en route to Centon, O., for a personal appearance.

Charles Carr, chauffeur for the radio and recording star, said the 37-year-old Williams became unconscious in his automobile near here. He was dead on arrival at an Oak Hill Hospital. Cause of death was not immediately determined.

Williams was the composer of a number of hillbilly and popular songs, including the current hit "Jambalaya" as well as "Wedding Bells", and "Cold, Cold Heart".

DOUBLE DEATH

LANFAIRPWL, Wales, (UPI) — Mrs. Margaret Pritchard, 61, was killed when she was knocked down by a car here last night.

The driver, William Clayton, 54, got out, looked at her, and fell dead himself.

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

But in this century no important civil rights legislation has been passed in the Senate where rules of debate are different. Any time the Northern Democrats and Republicans have teamed up, giving them a majority vote on a civil rights measure, the Southern Democrats were able to prevent their voting by filibustering until they gave up the fight.

Since there are 98 senators, a quorum, enough for doing business, would be 49. And in passing the usual measures which flow through the Senate only a simple majority vote is needed — a majority of the 49. That's covered by a Senate

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

But in this century no important civil rights legislation has been passed in the Senate where rules of debate are different. Any time the Northern Democrats and Republicans have teamed up, giving them a majority vote on a civil rights measure, the Southern Democrats were able to prevent their voting by filibustering until they gave up the fight.

Since there are 98 senators, a quorum, enough for doing business, would be 49. And in passing the usual measures which flow through the Senate only a simple majority vote is needed — a majority of the 49. That's covered by a Senate

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

But in this century no important civil rights legislation has been passed in the Senate where rules of debate are different. Any time the Northern Democrats and Republicans have teamed up, giving them a majority vote on a civil rights measure, the Southern Democrats were able to prevent their voting by filibustering until they gave up the fight.

Since there are 98 senators, a quorum, enough for doing business, would be 49. And in passing the usual measures which flow through the Senate only a simple majority vote is needed — a majority of the 49. That's covered by a Senate

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

But in this century no important civil rights legislation has been passed in the Senate where rules of debate are different. Any time the Northern Democrats and Republicans have teamed up, giving them a majority vote on a civil rights measure, the Southern Democrats were able to prevent their voting by filibustering until they gave up the fight.

Since there are 98 senators, a quorum, enough for doing business, would be 49. And in passing the usual measures which flow through the Senate only a simple majority vote is needed — a majority of the 49. That's covered by a Senate

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

But in this century no important civil rights legislation has been passed in the Senate where rules of debate are different. Any time the Northern Democrats and Republicans have teamed up, giving them a majority vote on a civil rights measure, the Southern Democrats were able to prevent their voting by filibustering until they gave up the fight.

Since there are 98 senators, a quorum, enough for doing business, would be 49. And in passing the usual measures which flow through the Senate only a simple majority vote is needed — a majority of the 49. That's covered by a Senate

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

But in this century no important civil rights legislation has been passed in the Senate where rules of debate are different. Any time the Northern Democrats and Republicans have teamed up, giving them a majority vote on a civil rights measure, the Southern Democrats were able to prevent their voting by filibustering until they gave up the fight.

Since there are 98 senators, a quorum, enough for doing business, would be 49. And in passing the usual measures which flow through the Senate only a simple majority vote is needed — a majority of the 49. That's covered by a Senate

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

But in this century no important civil rights legislation has been passed in the Senate where rules of debate are different. Any time the Northern Democrats and Republicans have teamed up, giving them a majority vote on a civil rights measure, the Southern Democrats were able to prevent their voting by filibustering until they gave up the fight.

Since there are 98 senators, a quorum, enough for doing business, would be 49. And in passing the usual measures which flow through the Senate only a simple majority vote is needed — a majority of the 49. That's covered by a Senate

rule. There's no argument about that.

But there's another rule: It says any time a group of senators dislikes a bill under consideration, or even a motion to bring up such a bill, they can filibuster until the other side gives up unless a constitutional two-thirds of the senators — 64 of the 98 — vote to smash the filibuster. Getting 64 senators to vote to kill a filibuster against a civil rights bill is just about impossible.

Since a 64-senator vote to end a filibuster is so hard to get, couldn't the senators change this rule? That's where the Southern Democrats really have their opponents over a barrel. There is no provision in the Senate rules for ending a filibuster against an attempt to change those rules.

It's different in the Senate which considers itself a continuing body because the 96 members serve six-year terms. And the terms overlap. Every two years only one-third of the senators, 32, have to face the voters. The rest still have unexpired terms.

So, since they don't consider themselves a new body every two years, the senators have treated their rules as permanent. They don't adopt new ones every two years. That's one of the important points in any Senate explosion tomorrow. But here is another equally important:

In the House, with its 435 members, debate is limited. So there's why in recent years Northern Democrats in the House have been able to team up and pass civil rights legislation over the Southern Democrats' protests.

</div

CLASSIFIED

Ads Must Be in Office Day Before Publication

WANT AD RATES

ALL Want Ads Are Payable In Advance. But Ads Will Be Accepted Over The Telephone And Accommodation Accounts Allowed With The Understanding The Account Is Paid When Statement Is Rendered.

Number	One	Three	Six	One
Words	Day	Days	Days	Month
Up to 18	.15	.80	1.50	4.50
18 to 20	.00	1.20	2.00	6.00
20 to 25	.75	1.00	2.50	7.50
25 to 30	.00	1.80	3.00	0.00
30 to 35	1.05	2.10	3.50	10.00
35 to 40	1.20	2.40	4.00	12.00
40 to 45	1.35	2.70	4.50	13.50
45 to 50	1.50	3.00	0.00	15.00

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

One Time 75¢ per inch
Times 60¢ per inch
Times 50¢ per inch

Notices quoted above are for consecutive insertions. Insertions or skip-slots will take the one-day rate.

Call daily classified advertising copy to office, 7-2000, or until 5 p.m. for publication the following day.

The publishers reserve the right to refuse or edit all advertisements of advertising for publication and to reject any objectionable advertising submitted.

Notices of one or more letters, groups of figures such as houses or telephone numbers count as one word.

The Hope Star will not be responsible for errors in Want Ads unless written to the editor, or to the attention of FIRST, or written on or stamped with ONLY the first incorrect insertion.

PHONE 1268 - 1269

HOPE STAR

Star-and-Hope 1899, Price 25¢

Consolidated January 1, 1927

Published every working afternoon by

STAR PUBLISHING CO.

C. H. Palmer, President

Alex H. Washburn, Vice-Pres.

At the Star Building

212-214 South Washington Street,

Hope, Arkansas

A. H. Washburn, Editor & Publisher

Paul H. Jones, Managing Editor

George W. Houser, Mech. Sup.

A. D. Davis, Advertising Manager

Entered as second class matter of

Second Class at Hope, Arkansas,

under the Act of March 3, 1897.

Member of the Audit Bureau of

Circulations

Subscription Rates (payable in advance)

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 25¢

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 13.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 85¢

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.60

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 11.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 3.25

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 13.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 8.75

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 1.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

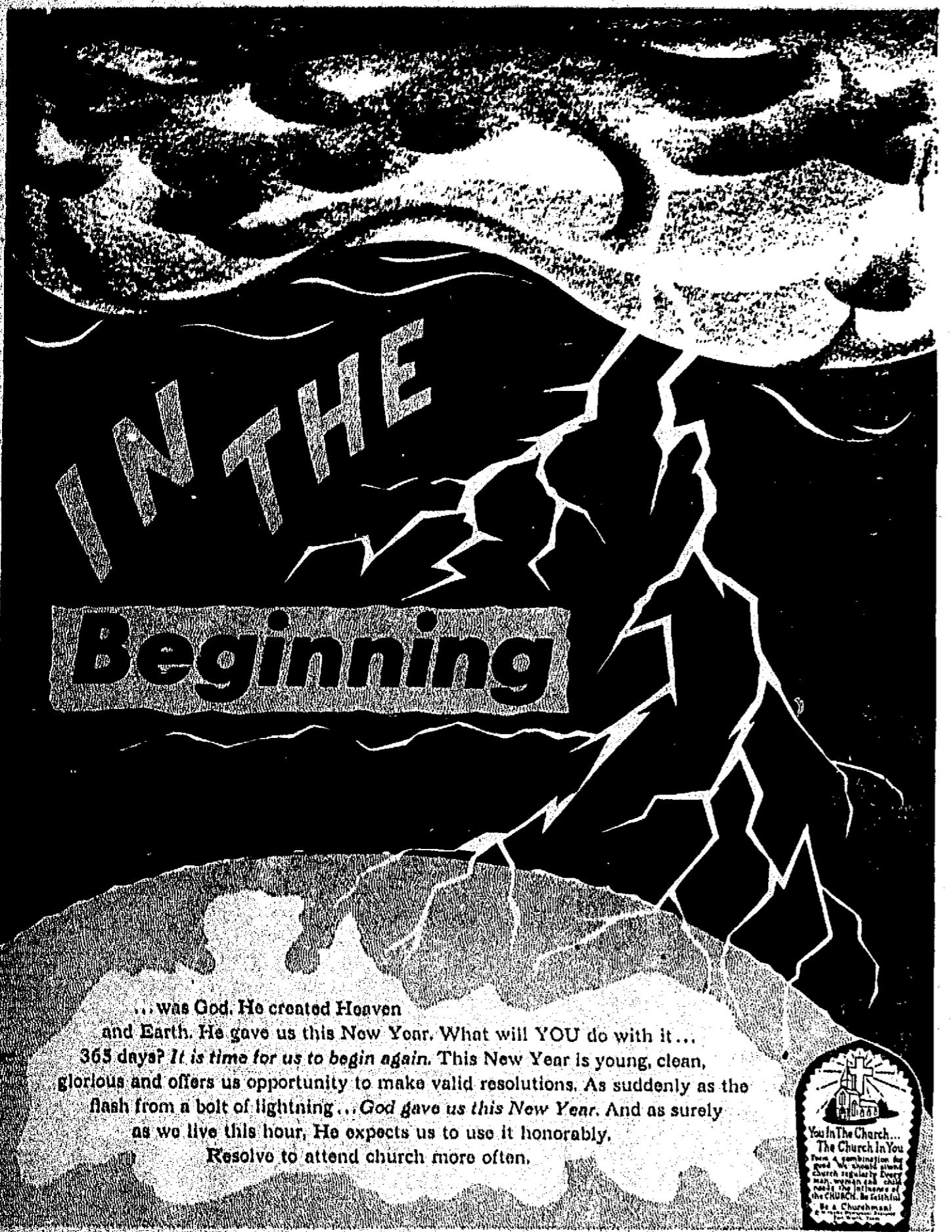
ing towns 2.00

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

ing towns 4.50

Mr. Carter in Hope and neighbor-

**Diligently Pray
For The Work of Your Church**



...was God. He created Heaven and Earth. He gave us this New Year. What will YOU do with it... 365 days? It is time for us to begin again. This New Year is young, clean, glorious and offers us opportunity to make valid resolutions. As suddenly as the flash from a bolt of lightning... God gave us this New Year. And as surely as we live this hour, He expects us to use it honorably.

Resolve to attend church more often.

**This Page Is Made Possible Through
The Generosity Of Firms Listed On This Page**

Standard Auto Co.
Beverly Johnson

Feeders Supply Co.
Your Poultry Dealer

Graydon Anthony Lumber Co.
Phone 7-8411

Louisiana Nevada Transit Co.

**The Greening Insurance Agency
and Realty Co.**

Saenger & Rialto Theatres

The First National Bank
Phone 7-2363

Archer Motor Co.
Phone 7-4551

J. C. Penney Co., Inc.
118 East End

Gunter Lumber Co.
Phone 7-3495

Midwest Dairy Products
Phone 7-4581

Hope Basket Co.
Phone 7-3354

**Hempstead County Farmers
Association**

Hope Furniture Co.
Since 1898

Young Chevrolet Co.
Phone 7-2354

Bruner-Ivory Handle Co.
Phone 7-2304

W. Shanhouse Sons, Inc.
South Hazel

Norman Moore
Dist. Cities Service Products

Crescent Drug Store
Phone 7-3421

Citizens National Bank
Phone 7-2313

Rettig Nash Motors
Phone 7-3381

The Snack Shop
East 3rd St.

Hope Sign & Neon Service
Phone 7-2533

Grigg Decorators Supply
Phone 7-3445

Foster-Ellis Insurance Agency
Phone 7-4552

William M. Duckett
Phone 7-4552

News of the

CHURCHES

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
The Rev. Charles Chambers Jr.,
Priest-in-Charge
Second Sunday after Christmas
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Holy Communion and
sermon
Tuesday
7:30 p.m. Annual meeting of the
congregation
Wednesday
7:30 p.m. The Woman's Auxiliary
will meet at the home of Miss
Nellie Brogdon.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
Walnut Street
A. T. Oliver, Minister
9:45 Bible Study
10:37 Preaching
11:30 Communion
6 p.m. Young Peoples Bible
Study
7:30 p.m. Evening Worship
Tuesday
9:30 a.m. Ladies Bible Study
Wednesday
7 p.m. Bible Study
A welcome awaits you at all ser-
vices.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
West 2nd at Pine
V. D. Keeley, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Church School
10:55 a.m. Morning Worship
Sermon "Don't Waste Your Week
Ends" Minister
9:30 p.m. Intermediate MYF
6:30 p.m. Senior MYF
7 p.m. Evening Worship
Sermon "Come" Minister
Monday

3 p.m. Circles meet as follows:
Circle 1 will meet in the home
of Mrs. R. L. Brunch
Circle 2 will meet in the home
of Miss Ethelredge, Mrs. Rob
Jones co-hostess
Circle 3 will meet in the home
of Mrs. Lloyd Spencer
Circle 4 will meet in the home
of Mrs. E. D. Galloway
7:30 p.m. Regular monthly meet-
ing of Board of Stewards
Wednesday

7:30 p.m. Weekly Adult choir
practice
7:30 p.m. Board of Education
will meet in the church office.

FIRST PENTECOSTAL CHURCH
Fourth and Ferguson Street
Rev. H. C. Hudspeth Pastor
9:45 Sunday School
C. J. Rowe, Supt.
11 Morning Worship
Sermon by Pastor
6:30 p.m. Young Peoples Church
Mrs. Joe Lively in charge.
6:30 Childrens Church
Mrs. H. P. Hudspeth in charge of
junior class, Mrs. Bill Rowe in
charge of primary
7:30 Evening worship
Wednesday

7:30 p.m. Bible Study and prayer
meeting
Thursday
2 p.m. Ladies Prayer Meeting
The public is invited to attend
all services at this church.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
Fifth and Grady
Robert G. Cook, Evangelist,
Sunday
9:45 a.m. Bible Study
10:45 a.m. Sermon
11:40 a.m. Lord's Supper
6:30 p.m. Young Peoples class,
7:30 Evening Worship
Wednesday
2:30 p.m. Ladies Bible Class
7:30 Midweek Services
Come study the Bible with us.
You are always welcome here.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Dr. L. H. West, Minister
9:30 a.m. Sunday School for all
ages, Thomas Fenwick, Supt.
10:50 Morning Worship by pastor
7:30 Evening Worship
Jan. 5 thru 9th Morning Devotional
services over KXAR by Dr. L. H. West.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
East Second Street
Rev. L. T. Lawrence, Pastor
9:30 a.m. The Men's Bible Class
will meet in the Parish House for
doughnuts and coffee, followed by
the lesson of 10 a.m. taught by
James H. Pilkinton,

10 Sunday School, James H. Miller,
Supt.

10:55 Morning Worship, Sermon
by Pastor.

5 p.m. Vesper Service.
Special New Years Service Theme
"Deepening the Spiritual Life of
our Church" with six members of
the church making talks.

6 p.m. P. Y. F. will meet in the
Parish House.

Monday

11 a.m. The Executive Board of
the Women of the Church will meet
at the Church.

7 p.m. Choir Practice at home
of Mrs. R. L. Gosnell.

Wednesday

7:30 p.m. Mid Week Services

HOPE GOSPEL TABERNACLE
North Main Street
O. M. Montgomery, Pastor
9:45 Sunday School
Guy E. Basye, Supt.

10 Radio Bible Class
Broadcast over KXAR, O. M. Mont-
gomery, teacher.

Morning Worship 11 a.m. Sermon
by the pastor

6:15 p.m. Junior and Senior
Christian Ambassador Service, Bill
Morton, president.

7:15 Evangelistic Service, Ser-
mon by the Pastor

Tuesday

7:15 Christian Service Brigade,
S. Z. Barwick and Denton Bush
leaders.

Wednesday

7:30 p.m. Mid Week Service

Thursday

7:15 p.m. Ladies Prayer Service.

The Negro Community

By Helen Turner
Phone 7-4474
Or bring items to Miss Turner
at Hickey Funeral Home

DEESEE MEMORIAL C. M. E.

Rev. L. J. Hrone, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Morning Worship
6:00 p.m. in Epworth League
7:30 p.m. Evening Worship

MT. ZION CME CHURCH

Rev. L. M. Manning, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Morning Worship
6:00 p.m. Epworth League
7:30 p.m. Evening Worship

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH

Rev. G. Paschal, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Morning Worship
6:00 p.m. A. C. E. L.
7:30 p.m. Evening Worship

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

Rev. O. N. Bennis, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11:15 a.m. Morning Worship
6:00 p.m. T. P. W. W.
8:00 p.m. Evening Worship

CHURCH OF GOD

Rev. C. L. Crossley, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Morning Worship
6:00 p.m. BTU
7:30 p.m. Evening Worship

GARRETT CHAPEL BAPTIST

Rev. F. R. Williams, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. morning worship
6:00 p.m. B. T. U.
7:30 p.m. Evening Worship

LONOKE BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. F. K. Powell, Pastor
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Morning Worship

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

JOHN flushed with embarrass-
ment when Deborah guessed that
he had heard gossip about her.
It was far from his wish to tell
her what Mrs. Donnell had said.
"She spoke of my coming here.
Also of my friendship with Father
Duffy. And a few other things I
am not doing in a 'seemly' way.
She saw it a kindness to tip me off!"
He let his anger into his voice.

She put her hand out further,
patted his where it lay in a fist on
the table. "John, think it through.
It can be evil, gossip, but not for
the most part. These people here
do not mean to hurt—talk of
everything and everyone is a habit
with them. They just don't think."
"You'd defend them?" demanded
John.

"Well, where I'm concerned, it's
partly my own fault. I've kept in
touch through the years with Clare
Hershey. She was my closest friend
when I was a girl. But I never
wrote the real facts of the way I
was living. You may not know,
at least not yet, that I ran away
from here with a boy from the
Flats. My family disown me.
I've married twice since then. I'm
divorced, now. So, don't you see,
some think of me as a bad charac-
ter? And Clare knew nothing to
spoil their idea of me. But, John,
if I'd written in those letters of
mine even half of the truth—only
mostly it was what you don't put
down in black and white—their at-
titude toward me might be very
different. They might—" her eyes
twinkled "—think it was pretty
wonderful I'd come through it all.
I believe they would. There's one
thing I've learned, through these
years—there's some goodness in
every human being, believe it or
not. I've found it in one and an-
other. In the queerest ways, too.
I guess it's best to me what your
religious teaching was to you. It's
been—God." She stopped, pushed
her hair back with a hasty hand.
"Wow, that was a long speech
for me! I'm exhausted. There's
still some coffee in the pot, put it
over the fire, John, and we'll have
some."

Then her resolution came up
against the question that had been
in the back of her mind since last
evening. Did she have any right
to interfere in Neill's life?
"I'll ask Father Duffy!" He'd
looked so wise, yesterday. He'd
listen to it all impersonally.

Directly she had finished her
lunch she got out her car and
headed for the Flats. She drove
slowly after she crossed the bridge
to observe the changes the years
had brought.

It was easy to locate the church
by the cross above the low stuc-
coed structure. She thought as she
stopped the car in front of the rect-
ory gate that the simplicity of
the place was like Father Duffy
himself. Then she saw the flowers
abloom in his garden. "He has a
green thumb!"

He opened the door at her ring,
his eye winking in his warm greet-
ing. If he felt any surprise at seeing
her here, the day after they had
met for the first time, he did
not betray it. "Come in, come in!"

He took her into his study—a
room as bare of any comforts as
cell, yet with books on shelves
to the ceiling, used-looking books.

He waved her to one of the two
caned chairs. "Sit down."

"I've come for—advice, Father."

He decided. "I'll be glad to give
it to you, if I can."

"I've about my niece—she has
told me that she is planning to run
away, marry a boy who isn't much
older. I think, that she is, and
that is only a little more than
eighteen. And I am wondering—
that is, I am wondering—
any right to interfere?"

"Well, you can give them some-
thing that'll start them thinking."
She laughed. "I should be telling
you! But one thing, John, be
yourself!"

"I'm afraid I am not likely to be
any right to interfere."

He smiled, though it did not
reach his eyes. "To what extent?"

"You shall not seem to have no
right to interfere."

"I'm afraid I am not likely to be
any right to interfere."

"I'm afraid I am not likely to be
any right to interfere."

"I'm afraid I am not likely to be
any right to interfere."

Baby Born Right at Midnight

DENVER (UPI) — Authorities at
Presbyterian Hospital here claimed
today Sally Jean Richter was born
at the stroke of midnight.

The girl, weighing six pounds 12
ounces, was the daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Anthony Richter, of
nearby Louisville, Colo.

Hospital authorities said Sally
Jean was born at the stroke of the
clock "straight up". Both mother and
daughter were doing fine.

The scene was a lot in suburban
Park Ridge—a lot illuminated by
electric light bulbs rigged on 18
pieces of timber.

The good neighbors of the crip-
pled woman, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
Kitsmiller, 27, looked on while
Mayor Alfred Haake broke ground
with a spade.

Then, in the first minutes of the
new year, a tractor started the
excavation phase.

Volunteer workers, laboring in
the chilling air, began to set
wooden forms at 2 a.m., and pre-
pared to pour the concrete foun-
dation.

The goal is to complete the five-
room, ranch-type home in 30
days. The reason for the haste is
that Mrs. Kitsmiller faces evic-
tion from her home.

She has been in an iron lung
most of the time since she was
stricken by polio, Aug. 16, 1951.